



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The complex characters of bird affinities are well displayed in these graphic methods. It is rendered partly clear that in a great many instances nothing but actual paleontological discovery will reveal the true connections.

Dr. Fürbringer's work, besides being a treasury of bird anatomy and character, introduces us to the literature in a most exhaustive way. Nothing has escaped him. We seem to be in the presence of all the workers who have contributed to the systematic of birds from the beginning. All are recognized, and the share of each in the work is duly recorded. As a standard of information on scientific ornithology the book will always hold a first rank.

Miller's North American Geology and Paleontology.³—

This work is an alphabetically arranged index of the genera and species of Paleozoic plants and animals. The only scientific division of the catalogue is that into classes. The names of the genera and species are accompanied by one reference to a description, and frequently by a good figure. The work opens by a general geologic description, including the Mesozoic and Cenozoic formations, and by an enumeration of the rules of nomenclature.

The work is an exceedingly useful one for reference. The alphabetic arrangement makes it necessary that one should know beforehand what he wants to find. It is hence useful chiefly to the scientist. For the purposes of the student such a work should be systematically arranged throughout.

Some fault may be found with the description of the Cenozoic beds of the interior of the continent in a few particulars. Thus it is stated that the Wind River beds are Miocene, when they are Eocene, and the Loup Fork beds are said to be Pliocene, when they are Upper Miocene. Miocene and Pliocene pass into each other so completely, however, that the names should be abolished, and the word Neocene used in their stead. We only notice one serious objection to the systematic presentation of the subject, and that is in the land Vertebrata. Here the Batrachia and Reptilia are mixed together under the head of Batrachia, an error for which it is difficult to account, since the distinction between the two classes has been maintained by the describers of their respective contents. In the matter of etymology of names, the present work is mainly up to the requirements of the subject. The book is one which the working paleontologist cannot do without.

³ North American Geology and Paleontology, for the Use of Amateur Students and Scientists. By S. A. Miller. Cincinnati, 1889, pp. 664, 8vo.